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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, February 12, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If any of our subscribers between Canal and Girod streets, and between Canal and St. Louis, should fail to receive their paper, they will please apply at our counting room for copies. The carrier who delivers the *Bee* on that route is still sick, and the person who takes his place, being inexperienced, may omit serving some of the residents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

We have been disappointed in not witnessing some movement on the part of the Legislature at its present session, towards the augmentation of the compensation of our judicial servants. They are the hardest worked and worst remunerated of any of our State functionaries, and the niggardly conduct evinced towards them by our Representatives, is glaringly unjust and derogatory to the character of the State. Where a proposition is made to create a political office, and assess it to a salary, or to vote extra compensation to a clerk or some other servant of the Legislature, who is capable of being useful in elections, or can render important partizan services, some can be more profuse with the public purse, or more prompt in bestowing high rewards; but let an application be made to them by large bodies of their constituents to increase the salaries of the gentlemen who are paid so little as to enable them to give wives and children a decent support, wherein the judges of our city labor for eight and some for ten months of the year, day and night, and receive only the inadequate pittance of $3500 *per annum*. The former are not expected to comprehend or to be capable of comprehending the great science of legislation, or any part of the duties which they are called upon to fulfil, whereas the latter are supposed, and in order worthily to fulfil their duties, the leading principles and cardinal doctrines of jurisprudence—a science that embraces all the *minutiæ* of the diversified and complex relations of men, societies and States.

The labors of the Bench are beneficent, useful and remedial. The judges devote their nights and days to the arduous duties of their station, and have but little time to surrender even to the relaxation and recreation essential to the health of the body and mind. Nearly all the enjoyments of life are forbidden to them, and the existence of a horse in a treadmill is almost as free as their own. Sunday shines no holiday for them, but when that day arrives, which is one of rest to all others, the mercenous, laborious and ill-paid class of public servants have to return to their studies, to examine the cases taken under advisement, and to prepare their decisions for the following day.

It is then right and patriotic to deprive the laborer of the just reward of his toilsome industry? Is it fair to withhold a fair support from the exhausted child of toil, who devotes all his time and energies to the service of the State, when, at the same time, he is cut off from the receipt of compensation from all other sources, and is prevented by the severity of the constitutional inhibition against the pastimes of the slave that toils in the cotton or sugar field is not debarred from the enjoyment of rest and pleasure. The ox and the ass have their hours of repose, and are a thousand times better cared for **and fed by their masters**, than are our District Judges by the enlightened and liberal Assembly of Louisiana.

We are sure that there are many generous and intelligent representatives who are anxious to save such a disgraceful state of things, and heavily feel and indignantly resent it, but their voice is drowned by the croakings of the parsimonious and sagacious, who preach economy and practice it on the judges, but when their own ears come to be filled with the lessons they taught, and scatter the people's money broad cast on themselves and their political satellites. They act upon the maxim propounded by the grand dame of PAUL CLIFFORD, when she was about to launch him on his career. "My son," exclaimed the old woman, "in this world to get on well, it is necessary that you should be cautious what you say, and you then can do what you please; for recollect, that men are governed by one's *words* and attend but little to one's *acts*."

Such was also the opinion of JOSEPH SURFACE, who, to conceal his love of gallantry, always had upon his tongue the finest sentiments and most honeyed phrases. The private judicial remuneration should be one of the fundamental articles in the programme of reform. No principle is more worthy of being inscribed upon their banner, and none would confer more durable honor on them. It is so intimately attached to the pure and enlightened administration of justice between man and man, and is so vitally connected with the happiness and welfare of our State, that it can hardly escape the notice of the great movement party which seeks to the remedy, if we credit their professions, all the evils that the misrule and corruption of the old parties have inflicted upon the body politic.

The judiciary should be put on a footing of *independence*, otherwise it cannot be what the founders of the Republic designed it to be. It will fear to rebuke vice, to punish guilt, to protect the ignorant, the feeble, and the lone ant, against the attacks of the powerful, the crafty, and the wicked.

We have no more interest in this question than any other citizen of the State, and what we have uttered has been from a sense of duty we owe to the public, and from motives of disinterestedness, and we may add patriotism. We feel for the honor of our State, which cannot be respected when her judiciary—the sheet-anchor of the liberties and rights of her citizens, and the great bulwark of civil freedom—is suffered to exhaust mental and physical energy for a bare pittance.

FATAL CASUALTY.—We stated a few days ago that one of our carriers, while in the press room of the *Delta*, whither the forms of our paper had been transported, after the collapse of the fire of our steam machine, was severely injured by coming in contact with a portion of the machinery. It was not at first imagined that the unfortunate man was in any manner hurt in a day or two it became evident that serious internal lesions had occurred, and on Saturday morning he breathed his last. POOR ANDRÉ HERMANS! He has been one of the carriers of the *Bee* for more years than we can well remember. He was honest, sober, diligent and faithful, and never failed to give us satisfaction. His contingency fund is a source of profound sorrow, and adds to us, who knew and appreciated his integrity and many excellent qualities, but to a bereaved family, of which he was the sole reliance and support.

THE AMERICAN EXPONENT—The first number of a new weekly paper bearing the above title has been placed on our table. It is edited by JOSEPH ETTER—a highly competent gentleman, and well known to the craft. The "American Exponent," as its name indicates, will uphold and maintain the principles of that great and growing organization—the American party. It will be conducted under the able supervision of Mr. ETTER, it will prove an efficient auxiliary in the cause to which it is devoted. The "American Exponent" has our cordial good wishes for its prosperity.

☞ The appointment of Gen. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE as Minister to Spain is said to have created general disgust at Washington. Why? We suppose his name will sound magnificently enough to please Castilian pride. To be sure, if he had a half a dozen more patronymics tacked on, it would be more in accordance with Spanish custom. The cannot, however, be the objection. We presume the "disgust" alluded to arises from the fact that the aforesaid DODGE does not possess the requisite qualifications for the post—being unaccustomed to diplomacy, reversed in the conventionalities of refined society, and unacquainted with the Spanish tongue—three strong arguments against the appointment.

THE WEATHER for the last week has been of the same changeful and extraordinary character as before, alternately warm and cold, without a drop of rain. It is now quite wintrish, with a sky occasionally overcast, and snow brilliant and refulgent. Our streets are terribly dusty, and the absence of rain is a source of serious inconvenience to our citizens.

P. DUPUY & Co.—By reference to our advertising column it will be seen that Messrs. P. DUPUY & Co., 37 Chartres street, offer for sale at reasonable prices, a very extensive and large assortment of stationery in all kinds. For particulars the reader is referred to their announcement.

PHONOGRAPHY AND BOOK KEEPING.—New classes are now forming at Dr. Gallaher's Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 108 Canal street. All who wish to be good Penmen or Book Keepers, should call and see Professor Gallaher. He guarantees success to all his pupils.

☞ Frank May, the accomplishing cashier of the Tyrone and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, Ohio, visited from Crestline, Ohio, to Col May, Agricola, writes from Crestline, Ohio, to Col May, his cousin, and the owner of the book, that he only took $7,000 and regrets he cannot exterminate them; that he did not contemplate leaving Tyrone; that he did not contemplate leaving two hours before he departed, and has not the slightest idea of ever returning. As there is no law in the county, he supposes that Mr. May will get off scot free.

Col. May says, how-ever, that the amount taken certainly exceeds $7,000, and that the two men certainly exceed $7,000, and that the two men certainly exceed $7,000, and that the two men certainly exceed